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AUSTRIAN PROTEST LODGED WITH BUDAPEST GOVERNMENT. The Austrian Legation in Budapest was recently surrounded by Hungarian police; the personal identity of all persons entering or leaving the building was checked. Many Hungarian citizens subjected to this check were subsequently arrested.

Personal identification was also demanded of the Austrian Minister, Dr. Peinsipp, when he left the Legation building.

The Austrian Government has instructed Dr. Peinsipp to lodge a strong protest with the Hungarian authorities against what it considered unwarranted obstruction of the legal function of the Austrian Legation and an infringement of the diplomatic immunity of the Ambassador himself.

VIENNA DISAGREES WITH BELGRADE ON DISPOSITION OF AUSTRIAN PROPERTY SEIZED BY YUGOSLAVIA. Austria's Envoy in Belgrade has been instructed to lodge a protest with Marshall Tito's government concerning the disposition of Austrian properties effected, contrary to the stipulations of the Austrian State Treaty which provide for consultations between the governments concerned, unilaterally by the Yugoslav side. It has also been stressed in official Austrian circles that the regulations issued by the Yugoslav government concerning compensation for property seized from Austrian nationals should be subject to further clarification.

SECRETARIAT OF "WORLD PEACE COUNCIL" CLOSED BY AUSTRIAN AUTHORITIES. According to an announcement by the Ministry of the Interior, the Secretariat of the "World Peace Council" has been dissolved by the authorities; it was using Austria as a base for activities calculated to interfere with the domestic affairs of other states and thus threatened to jeopardize Austria's policy of friendly relations with all countries. The organization was therefore held to have violated a basic prerequisite for its legal function. The entrance to the Secretariat was sealed; there were no arrests or expulsions from the country in connection with the move.

THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE TO VISIT THE U.S. Dr. Reinhard Kamitz, the Austrian Minister of Finance, will arrive here for a two weeks' stay in the middle of March; Dr. Kamitz will stay in Washington as well as in New York.

61,000 BUYERS OF "POPULAR INVESTMENT SHARES."

Between January 28 and February 11, a total of 80,162 Austrians made application to purchase the Government-sponsored popular investment shares in the amount of 407,091,500 schillings (One dollar equals approximately 26 schillings-Ed.). The average subscription is over 5,000 schillings. The great interest being shown, especially on the part of purchasers of stocks in small denominations, is shown by the fact that purchase applications rose from 320 to 347 million schillings within the course of a single business day. Although the available portfolios of the two big state-owned banks, the Creditanstalt and the Laenderbank (total amount: 225 million schillings), have long since been oversubscribed, further purchase applications are still being accepted in the interest of achieving maximum distribution of the stocks. It is desired to give the little man opportunities to purchase small-denomination stocks and thus afford him an opportunity to share in the progress of state-owned enterprises.

THE 1957 POWER LOAN. In connection with the preparations for the new Austrian power loan being planned, it is announced that the issue will amount to 650 million schillings. The loan is to be subscribed in two parts, one in the spring and the other in the fall of 1957. The only definite information yet available concerning the conditions are that the loan is to be guaranteed on the basis of the price of electric current. It is planned to use a large part of the proceeds from the loan for consolidating short-term prefinancing already undertaken in connection with hydroelectric power-plant projects.

OIL PRODUCTION, PAST ITS PEAK, VALUED AT 1.4 BILLION SCHILLINGS; DECLINE SEEN. The Austrian Institute for Economic Research has published a survey on the Austrian oil industry. In 1937, oil production was only slightly in excess of 30,000 tons. In 1955, with a production figure of 3.7 million tons, Austria was the second greatest oil producer in Europe, right after Rumania. Production in 1956 was 3.4 million tons, which put Austria in third place, after Rumania and the German Federal Republic. The production of oil is by far Austria's most important mining activity, having greatly exceeded coal and ore mining. The net value of oil production (extraction and processing) in 1955 was approximately 1.4 billion schillings or 4 per cent of the entire net value of industrial production. (One dollar equals 26 schillings-Ed.).

(Cont'd p.2)

The expansion of the oil industry has brought about a fundamental change in the balance-sheet of Austrian power production. In 1937, domestic power production, in terms of thermal units, covered approximately 50 per cent of the power consumed; in 1955, although consumption had increased two-and-one-half times, it covered 98 per cent of the demand. While in 1937 only 1.5 per cent of the gross energy supply was provided by oil, in 1955 the proportion was 37 per cent of an over-all energy supply that had by then increased by 340 per cent (7 per cent being provided by natural gas). Without domestic oil and natural gas, it would have been necessary to import 2 billion schillings' worth of additional power in 1955.

However, oil production reached its peak in 1955. The 1956 production figure of 3.4 million tons was already 7 per cent less than that of the preceding year. In all probability, the rate of decline will be much faster than originally anticipated. Eighty per cent of the domestic oil supply comes from a single field (Matzen). It is unlikely that another, equally productive source will be found. Even if it is assumed that that production will decrease only 5 per cent annually, by the end of ten years only 2.2 million tons of domestic oil will be available. Meanwhile, however, consumption is rising steadily. In view of these two trends, i.e. declining production and rising consumption, the deliveries to the Soviet Union under the State Treaty are becoming a heavier burden from year to year. By no later than 1959, part of Austria's domestic requirements will have to be met by oil imports.

OIL OUTPUT IN JANUARY: 282.926 TONS. Records of the Austrian Mineral Oil Administration, now completed for January 1957, show a production total of 282.926 tons.

AUSTRIAN PETROL PRICE STABLE. According to a statement released by the Ministry of the Interior, the price of domestic super-grade gasoline will not be increased. The assurance that the regular price of 13.82 schillings (about 50 cents) per U.S. gallon will be maintained was given in connection with press reports claiming that a price increase for Austrian super-grade petrol was planned.

60,000 REFUGEES REMAIN IN AUSTRIA. According to a report recently issued by the Austrian Ministry of the Interior, Hungary's border to the West is now sealed hermetically. On February 10, for instance, 4 refugees crossed the border; on February 11, 24. The total of refugees having crossed into Austria has passed the 170,000-mark. Nearly 110,000 have left the country; some 60,000 still remain.

"CARE" TO SEND 500,000 PARCELS TO HUNGARY. The Executive Director of the New York office of "Care", Richard W. Reuter, has been received in Vienna by the Minister of the Interior, Oskar Helmer. Reuter, who had personally acquainted himself with the situation in refugee camps, expressed his admiration at Austria's sustained effort on behalf of the Hungarian refugees; he also discussed his plans for the procurement, in Austria, of 500,000 food parcels valued at one million dollars, to be shipped to Hungary in the course of the next five months.

A CHERISHED AIM NOW REACHED BY FEW. In collaboration with the Austrian Red Cross, Austrian border patrols keep the Eastern frontier marked with Austria's colors (see picture). It is mainly due to these measures that border incidents have been reduced to a minimum.

To 170,000 Hungarian refugees, the little red-white-red bits of cloth, spread in a thin line over bleak and frozen grounds, have been beacons of freedom.



RED CROSS PRESIDENT VOICES SATISFACTION WITH AUSTRIAN REFUGEE WELFARE WORK. At the end of a stay of several days in Vienna, where he inspected various units of the Hungarian refugee aid program, Leopold Boissier, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, expressed great satisfaction with the understanding shown and the support given by the Austrian Government and the Austrian Red Cross in carrying out the Hungarian aid program. M. Boissier paid tribute to the staff of the Vienna organization of the Committee, most of whom lent their services voluntarily.

HUNGARIAN CHILDREN DELIGHTED WITH THEIR NEW VIENNA KINDERGARTEN. The women of the United States colony in Vienna, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Thompson, wife of the American Ambassador, have opened a kindergarten for refugee children in quarters which were made available to them by the Vienna municipal administration. The

parents are able to leave their children there in the care of Hungarian nurses and women doctors. Mrs. Thompson and her assistants, with the financial backing of the "Children Friendship Distribution Committee" have transformed the premises into a veritable paradise for children. The two play rooms are stocked with a big doll house, cars, a model railway, dolls, stuffed toys and other delights. The children are served a breakfast and lunch prepared in a kitchen on the premises.

RECORD WINTER EMPLOYMENT. A comparison of employment figures during recent years shows that the level for January 1956, i.e. 2,061,376, was the highest January figure on record and 37,038 higher than that of the preceding year. In January 1952, it was 1,899,572; in January 1953, 1,796,732; in January 1954, 1,811,984; in January 1955, 1,933,336, and in January 1956, 2,024,338.

1,640 KILOMETERS ELECTRIFIED. In 1946, 620 miles (1,000 km.) of the Austrian railroad system was operated by electricity. Today, the figure is 1,000 miles (1,640 km.), or about 27 per cent of the entire system. In 1946, electric operations accounted for approximately 3.4 gross tons per kilometer. By 1956, this figure had risen to approximately 13 billion.

These figures mean that in 1956, approximately 53 per cent of all Austrian rail transport was based on electricity. In 1946, the savings in coal resulting from electrical operations amounted to about 450,000 tons. In 1956, the savings rose to 1,230,000 tons. Savings on coal represented a total of 800 million schillings.

AUSTRIAN RAW STEEL PRODUCTION EXCEEDS TWO MILLION TONS. Austrian raw steel production during 1956 was 2.07 million tons; this was the first time that it exceeded the 2-million-ton mark.

Although the above figures are still far below those of the big European industrial states (23.2 million tons in Western Germany, 20.7 in England, 13.4 in France), the rate of growth in Austria's raw steel production is well ahead of the rest of Europe's increase. For example, the average increase in raw steel production in the European Coal and Steel Community during 1956 was 7.9 per cent, as compared with nearly 14 per cent in Austria.

A review of production figures since the end of the war clearly demonstrates the development of Austria's steel production: in 1950, raw steel output amounted to 946,000 tons, in 1952 to 1,056,000 tons. At the beginning of 1953, the new blower-converter process was used for the first time at the VOeEST (United Austrian Iron and Steel Works) in Linz, and in the middle of the same year it was introduced at Donawitz. As a result, production in 1953 rose to 1,283,000 tons, and the annual tonnage figures have been increasing rapidly ever since. (Austria's raw steel production in 1932 was 208,000 tons; today that figure has been increased tenfold.)

VOeEST SUPPLYING SHAFTS TO GERMAN SHIPYARDS. The United Austrian Iron and Steel Works (VOeEst) is at present working on two propeller shafts for a shipyard in Northern Germany. These shafts are 42 ft. long and 1 ft. in diameter. They are to be installed on ocean freighters.

NEW INCREASE IN AUSTRIA'S FOREIGN-EXCHANGE EARNINGS FROM TOURIST INDUSTRY. According to an announcement by the Austrian National Bank, foreign-exchange receipts from the tourist industry during January 1957 represented a value of 135.2 million schillings, as compared with only 115.5 million in December 1955 and with 97.8 million in January 1955 (one dollar equals 26 schillings-Ed.). As in the past, receipts in D marks were the highest among all foreign currencies earned, representing a value of approximately 39.4 million schillings for the month under review (as against 33.3 and 20 million schillings for the comparative periods listed above). Next in order were 32.2 million schillings' worth of U.S. dollars (as against 30 and 24.7 million), 21.3 million schillings' worth of pounds sterling (as against 8.9 and 19.8 million) and 16.5 million schillings' worth of French francs (as against 22.5 and 15.9 million).

VIENNA TOURIST TRADE BOOSTING CAPACITY BY 14 PER CENT. As a result of new projects, as well as of the expansion of existing accommodations, the Vienna tourist trade now has a capacity of 11,000 hotel beds. Against the preceding year, with an overall availability of 9,700 beds, the increase amounts to 14 per cent. In comparison with pre-war figures, however, there is still a shortage of about 3,800 beds: in 1937, the Vienna tourist trade had a capacity of beds.

FIRST AUSTRIAN-MADE ICEBREAKER UNDER CONSTRUCTION. The Koerneburg Shipyard in Lower Austria is almost ready to deliver the first Austrian-made icebreaker for use on Austrian rivers. Up to now only icebreakers of foreign origin have been used. The new domestic type are equipped with central operational control from the bridge and with stabilizers.

CEMENT CAPACITY: 2 MILLION TONS. As a result of the construction of three large rotating ovens, the capacity of Austria's cement works is now in excess of 2 million tons. However, production and deliveries by the 14 cement plants in Austria during 1956 were considerably below expectations. This development is due to the pronounced decrease in building activity which took place during the final months of 1956. The plants supplied a total of 1,924,944 tons of cement (as against 1,882,261 tons in 1955). Of this amount, 36,093 tons were exported (41,368 tons exported in 1955). Domestic shipments amounted to 1,888,851 tons (1,840,893 tons in 1955). Cement imports in 1956 totalled 9,523 tons, as against 25,608 tons in 1955. Accordingly, total domestic consumption in 1956 was 1,898,374 tons, compared with 1,866,501 tons in 1955. The 1956 volume of cement deliveries for hydroelectric plant projects was approximately 180,000 tons, about 20 per cent less than the figure for the preceding year. (The cement requirements for power-plant construction during 1957 are estimated at 170,000 tons.)

AUSTRIAN FREIGHT SHIPS OPERATED ON THE RHINE. In addition to two boats already in service on the Rhine, a third motor freight ship, the "Austria 3", will be put into operation shortly. The "Austria 3" will have a freight capacity of 714 tons, and a motor of 450 HP.

AUSTRIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION RISES 380% IN SIX YEARS. As a result of the close cooperation between agriculture, industry and the competent Government agencies, Austria's sugar-beet crop has been increased from 3.6 to 6.9 tons per acre, while the area of beet cultivation has been increased from 550,000 acres to 1,050,000 acres. Progress in this field is the result of individual measures like grading, fertilizing, pest control and many others; it was possible because these measures were part of an overall program. Beet production was increased by 370 per cent, i.e. from 360,000 to 1,320,000 tons. During the past six years, domestic sugar production has risen from 48,000 to 182,000 tons, or about 380 per cent.

PAPER PRODUCTION UP. The Austrian paper, cellulose, wood pulp and cardboard industries registered new increases in production and export during 1956, although the rate of increase was less than in previous years. Paper production rose from 396,441 tons in 1955 to 421,327 tons in 1956. Production of cellulose rose from 404,000 to 404,634 tons and that of wood pulp from 148,435 to 169,210 tons. In the case of cardboard, there was a slight decrease from 85,113 to 84,580, due to a reduction in the manufacture of roofing insulation paper. Sales remained at the level of the previous year. However, since the plants had relatively large inventories on hand, it was these stocks which were sold and production was slightly reduced.

During the period covered by the report, exports of paper rose from 232,550 to 249,882 tons, of cellulose from 149,420 to 161,437 tons and of cardboard from 25,930 to 27,441 tons.

LUMBER EXPORTS RISE. Austrian exports of pine lumber during 1956 rose by about 9 per cent to a total of 3,408,698 cubic meters. The figure for 1955 was 3,132,564 cubic meters. Sales to the German Federal Republic and to the Netherlands fell off, while exports to Italy, the principal consumer, increased during the year under review. More than 1.5 million cubic meters were exported to Italy in 1956. Switzerland, France and Greece are also buyers of Austrian pine. Exports of building lumber were 138,061 cubic meters in 1956, compared with 117,758 cubic meters in 1955. Slight increases were also registered in export of pitwood, cut and uncut hardwood.

TOBACCO SALES RISE 8 PER CENT. Sales of Austrian tobacco products during 1956 amounted to 9,282,382 kg., or an 8 per cent increase over the volume for 1955. In terms of value, the sales amounted to 2,337 million schillings, a 9 per cent increase over 1955. Almost 8 billion domestic cigarettes, worth 2,125.5 million schillings, were sold during 1956 as were nearly 90 million cigars and 196,704 kg. of cigarette tobacco, representing values of 87.5 and 55.6 million schillings, respectively. Sales of pipe tobacco fell to 921,259 kg. (65.2 million schillings), chewing tobacco to 72,674 kg. (2.9 million schillings) and snuff to 15,161 kg. (260,000 schillings).

AUSTRIA DRINKING MORE COFFEE. Last year, approximately 7.3 million kilograms of unprocessed coffee, worth about 10 million dollars, were imported into Austria. Compared with 1955, these figures represent an increase of 1.5 million kilograms and 50 million schillings (about 2 million dollars). Nearly three fourth of Austria's coffee imports come from Brazil.

RIISING PRODUCTION OF HIGH-QUALITY MACHINERY. In 1956, Austrian producers of machinery continued to stress high-quality output. Production in the third quarter of 1956, as compared with the corresponding period in 1955, showed a rise from 71 to 79 million schillings for roller bearings; from 28 to 35 million for fittings; from 9.7 to 29 million for oil drilling installations; from 23 to 27 million for compressors; and from 87 to 126 million for locomotives and other rail vehicles. The rates of increase in value are, respectively, 11; 25; 200; 17 and 45 per cent. (26 schillings to the dollar.)

INVESTMENTS BOOST PRODUCTION OF ROLLED MATERIAL. Investments in the Austrian iron and steel plants resulted in a substantial increase of production in the rolled materials sector. Compared with an output of rolled materials totalling 1,008,000 tons in 1954 and 1,269,000 tons in 1955, the production figure in 1956 reached 1,385,000 tons. Against 1955, the production of hotrolled fine sheets rose by 35,000 tons; of coldrolled fine sheets, by 14,000 tons; of plates, by 32,000 tons; of rails, by 15,000 tons; and of structural iron by 10,000 tons.

During the same period, exports of commercial and special steel went up from 450,000 tons to 550,000 tons.

VIENNA SPRING FAIR: RECORD REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN EXHIBITORS. About 3,500 registrations have been received for the forthcoming Vienna Spring Fair, including 888 foreign applicants representing 1,682 foreign firms. These figures indicate an all-time record of international participation in the Spring Fair.

AUSTRIAN RADIO NETWORK EXPANDED. Last year, the Austrian radio network was considerably extended, the number of transmitting stations being increased from 80 to 89. In addition, higher-powered installations were completed for six other stations, bringing the transmitter power up to more than 800 kilowatts. From a purely technical viewpoint, the Austrian Broadcasting System's output is now more than five times that of 1945 when, after World War II, only 17 stations with a total capacity of 140 kilowatts were operating. During the past year the Austrian Broadcasting System supplied 26,000 hours of broadcasting over three networks and seven local stations as against some 22,000 hours of programming broadcast by the BBC in Great Britain.

10-SCHILLING COINS. It is planned to place several hundred thousand 10-schilling silver coins in circulation. The Mint is already engaged in test coinings. In all probability, the silver coins will have a silver content worth approximately four schillings.

"CHILDRENS' VILLAGES" EXPAND. Another one thousand orphaned children are to find homes in five "Childrens' villages," according to a statement made by Hermann Gmeiner at a recent press conference. Gmeiner is the founder and director of the Childrens' Village at Imst, Tyrol. The construction of such a village at Hinterbruehl means that a shelter will be available for these unfortunate children in the Vienna area.

When Gmeiner began his project at Imst in 1949, his ideas were considered to be utopian. In the seven succeeding years, however, the Imst village, together with those at Altmuenster and Lienz, have become models for similar projects in South Tyrol, France and Germany. The Imst unit comprises 19 houses, that of Altmuenster 11 and that of Lienz 3. Some of these houses are still under construction. Construction work on the Moosberg (Carinthia) and Hinterbruehl villages will begin this spring and some of the houses will be ready for occupation by the fall. The first construction phase provides for the erection of 10-15 houses. Plans call for a total of 30-40 houses to provide accommodations for approximately 400 children.

MORE AUTOS -- FEWER TROLLEY RIDERS. Vienna Mayor Franz Jonas spoke recently of the achievements of the combined municipal services of the city, which employ some 20,500 workers. Increased production by small and large industry and higher standards of living have led to an overall increase of ten per cent in power consumption. Consumption of household current is proportionately higher, amounting to 13 per cent. The result has been a corresponding increase in the consumption of coal and natural gas, which are used for generating power. A number of expansion and modernization projects have been carried out in the city's gas and electricity plants. Nearly 200 miles of lines have been laid in the cable and overhead network. Developments at the gas-producing units have paralleled those in the electricity works: the consumption of gas by households and by big and small industry rose by 12 per cent in the last fiscal year.

The boom which led to a considerable increase in the consumption of gas and electricity has had a contrary effect on the transportation services, the Mayor said. He explained that the higher level of business activity and living standards resulted in increased motorization and, by the same token, in reduced use of public transportation facilities. To date, the maximal annual utilization of the street-car system (excluding the buses) was in 1947, when there were 641 million riders. Since 1948, this number has steadily declined, and in 1956 it had fallen to 473 million. Experts have arrived at the extraordinary result that every new motor vehicle placed in circulation causes an annual loss of 1,000 riders to the street-car system. None the less, the transportation services are continuing their program of modernizing operational facilities and rolling stock. Fourteen large trolleys and 31 trolley trailers recently went into operation for the first time. Another 73 cars are being reconditioned.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

VIENNA STATE THEATER-CHIEF SEEKS ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE AMERICAN STAGE. Ernst Marboe, Chief of the Vienna State Theater Administration, will arrive in the U.S. in the middle of March for a two months' study of the American stage. The State Theater Administration comprises the Vienna Opera, the Volksoper, the Burgtheater and the Akademietheater. Before taking over his present duties, Mr. Marboe was chiefly known for his authorship of *The Book of Austria*, a standard volume which has gained wide circulation at home and abroad, and for his Austria-film, "April 1st, 2000," a spoof of the four-power occupation of Austria which Ernst Marboe co-authored, produced and co-directed.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF AUSTRIAN COMPOSER'S TRIO IN WASHINGTON. On Sunday, March 3, Kurt Georg Roger's "Trio for Flute, Cello and Piano; Variations on an Irish Air, Opus 58" was played in a chamber music concert at the Phillips Gallery. Soloists were Miss Ruth Wright (flute), Miss Dorothy Stahl (cello), and Mr. Erik Hillman (piano). The new work was enthusiastically received. Roger, an Austrian by birth, studied in Vienna with Arnold Schoenberg and Karl Weigl and is now teaching composition at the "Takoma Park College" and "The Washington Musical Institute".

WASHINGTON CHAPTER OF AMERICAN-AUSTRIAN SOCIETY STAGES "FASCHINGSBALL". On Friday, March 1st, the annual "Faschingsball" of the Washington chapter of the American-Austrian Society got under way in the "Hotel 2400". Among those welcomed by the society's president, Mr. Paul Schinkman, were Austrian Ambassador Dr. Karl Gruber and Mme. Gruber, General L.V. Flory and his wife, Mr. Monroe Karasik and Mrs. Karasik and numerous members of the Austrian colony and friends of Austria in governmental departments.

PUBLICATIONS INCREASED IN 1956. Last year, Austria's output of titles rose to a total 5,186 over the 4,159 reported for 1955. This figure includes 4,179 single books as compared with 3,647 in 1955, the remainder being serial volumes, monthly magazines, etc. Of the single books, 3,695 were first editions (in comparison with 3,161 in 1955). A strong increase of publications was recorded, especially in the following fields: social sciences, statistics, politics, military literature, technical, industry and commerce. A certain rise in output was also noted in the categories of general science, religion, educational literature and belles lettres.

The number of translations from foreign languages totaled 221 in 1956 remaining almost at the same level as 1955's 239. These included 118 (116) from English originals; 46 (43) from French; 10 (10) from Italian; 15 (19) from the Scandinavian languages; 14 (13) from Latin and Greek; 16 (29) from 8 other European languages and 1 (1) from an Arabian source. In 1955 there were also two translations from the Chinese for which no equivalents are recorded for 1956.

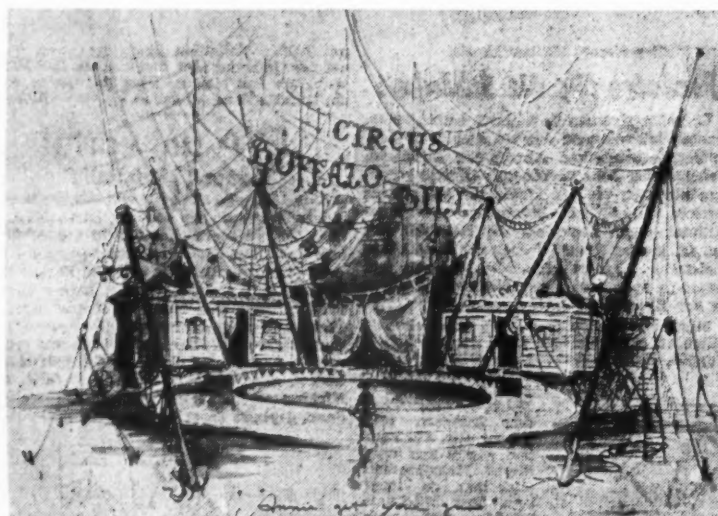
AUSTRIAN FASHION MAGAZINES EXPORTED. Approximately 85 to 90 per cent of the copies of Austrian fashion magazines -- of which there are about 30 -- are exported to other countries. Editions are published in the German, English, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese languages.

AUSTRIAN ART ON DISPLAY IN BRAZIL. An exhibition of works of art, numbering some 170 entries from 20 Austrian artists, is showing this month in Sao Paulo's Museum of Modern Art. Among the exhibitors are Gustav K. Beck, Karl Under, Wander Bertoni, Anton Lehmden, Wolfgang Hutter and Hundertwasser.

INTERNATIONAL SEXUAL RESEARCH SOCIETY TO HAVE HEADQUARTERS IN VIENNA. At the recent general meeting of the Austrian Society for Sexual Research, Dr. Brix, secretary of the organization, announced that the membership was increasing and that plans were under way for establishing an International Society for Sexual Research, with headquarters in Vienna.

KARL BOEHM TO CONDUCT AT THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN OPERA. In the coming season, Austrian conductor Karl Boehm will lead 14 performances at the New York Metropolitan Opera. He will offer a new presentation of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's "Don Giovanni," probably under the stage direction of Giorgio Strehler. In addition, Boehm will direct several performances of Richard Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier".

MUSICAL SCORES AGAIN IN VIENNA; "CIRCUS BUFFALO BILL" DOING FINE. The American Musical has scored another hit with Vienna theatergoers. The first performance on February 27 of "Annie get Your Gun," with American soprano Brenda Lewis in the title role, brought a full house at the Volksoper and confirmed the trend toward an art form comparatively new on the Continent. In the picture below: "Circus Buffalo Bill" in the Vienna production; sketch by designer Walter Hoesslin.



"THE FAMILY OF MAN" TO BE SEEN IN VIENNA. "The Family of Man," famous photographic exhibit arranged by the New York Museum of Modern Art, will soon be seen in Vienna, March 30 - April 28. It has already been shown in England, France, the Netherlands, Germany, Italy, Japan, India, and Yugoslavia.

LEONIDE MASSINE AT VIENNA STATE OPERA. Leonide Massine, the Russian choreographer who made Paris his home, has been engaged by the Vienna State Opera to take charge of its new production of Stravinsky's ballet "Petrushka" during the coming season.

AMERICANS WIN MOZART AWARD. In a short ceremony at the Overseas Press Club in New York, Prof. Kurt Willvonseder, director of the Museum Caroline Augusteum, Salzburg, recently presented seven Mozart Awards to American music figures. The awards are for "outstanding achievements during the Mozart bicentennial year of 1956".

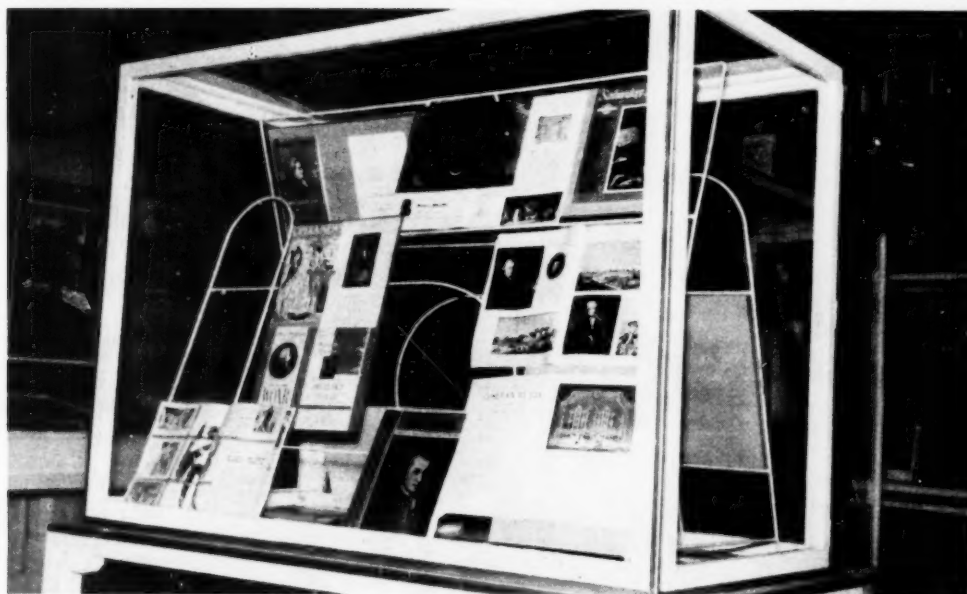
Two awards will go to authors of books on Mozart: Louis Biancolli, music editor of The New York World-Telegram and Sun, and Manuel Komroff. Other awards will be made to James Fassett, music director, Columbia Broadcasting System; Erich Leinsdorf, conductor; Carleton Sprague Smith, chief of the music division, New York Public Library; Herbert Weinstock, author and lecturer, and Henry W. Wells, curator of Columbia University's Brander Matthews Dramatic Museum.

The Mozart awards consist of facsimile reproductions of Mozart's composition, the Minuet and Trio written by the composer at the age of 6.

ART PRIZES AWARDED. The Art Prize of the Austrian Republic, an honor conferred upon creative artists for their life work, are awarded every year by the Minister of Education or a recommendation of the Art Committee. In accordance with the Committee's proposal, Minister Drimmel has honored the following persons with these awards: Franz Nabl, of Graz (literature), Hans Erich Apostel, of Vienna (music), Otto Siegel, of Vienna (music), and Alfred Wickenburg, of Graz (painting).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS PLANNED IN UPPER AUSTRIA. A military map of the late Roman empire shows an important military station in the vicinity of Eferding, about halfway between Linz and Passau. It is hoped that excavations, scheduled to begin in early March, will unearth the settlement.

PRICE-WINNING PLAY TO BE PERFORMED AT 1958 BREGENZ FESTIVAL. Up to now, 477 manuscripts were received in connection with the international contest for contemporary dramatic stage plays arranged by the Bregenz Festival Committee. The prize-winning play was scheduled for a first performance at the 1957 festival. However, the jury having been unable to examine such an extraordinarily high number of entries, it has now been announced that the premiere of the prize-winning play will be deferred until 1958. In 1957, Bregenz will present a modern drama not entered in the contest.



VIENNA EXHIBITION SHOWS MOZART ALIVE IN WORLD'S MEMORY. Exhibits from all over the world were gathered in Vienna to demonstrate that the 1956 Mozart Year was a truly international affair.

In the picture: A showcase featuring U.S. publications dedicated to the Austrian composer's bicentennial.

HONORARY PROFESSORSHIP CONFERRED UPON AUSTRO-AMERICAN ARTIST.

In appreciation of his outstanding work, the Austrian President conferred a honorary professorship upon Max Pollak, the Austrian artist who made his home in San Francisco. Pollak's etchings, some of which are the finest presentations of their kind of Vienna's historic landmarks, are highly valued by connoisseurs and have been acquired by such institutions as the Metropolitan Museum and the Public Library in New York; the Library of Congress in Washington; the University of Chicago; the State Library of California; the De Young Museum; and the San Francisco Museum of Art.

VIENNA THEATER TO PRESENT PLAY ABOUT LASZLO RAJK.

The young Austrian dramatist Kurt Radlecker has written a play entitled "Aus dem Osten kommt die Nacht" (Out of the east comes the night) which features the Hungarian politician Laszlo Rajk, who was executed in 1949, as its central character. The play has been accepted for performance by "Die Tribuene," one of Vienna's "pocket theaters" and will open during the Vienna Festival in June of this year.

VIENNA ONCE MORE AN INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF LEARNING.

1955-56 was the first school year after the termination of the military occupation of Austria. It was expected that the resulting clarification of the political situation would give a new impulse to the attendance of foreign students at Austrian universities. This was actually the case, since the total number of foreign students rose by more than one thousand from 3,539 in the 1954-55 school year to 4,549 in the winter semester of 1955-56. The percentage of women students was 15 per cent lower among the foreigners than among the home students and, according to fields of study, both men and women students from abroad show a striking preference for medicine and art.

It is primarily European states which account for the increase in the number of foreign students. Germany occupies first place, being represented by nearly 1,800 students. The greatest increase was in the number of students from Greece

(up 220 per cent from the preceding year). Students from Africa provide the greatest number of foreign university students. Only 20 per cent of the Norwegians, on the other hand, are registered at the universities but approximately 75 per cent of them are attending the technical schools. The Americans account for the largest number of foreign students at the art institutes. Students from Asia show a preference for both the universities and the technical institutes.

In the winter semester of the 1955-56 school year, there was a total of 14,809 regular Austrian students at the Austrian universities, 13,888 at the scientific institutes and 921 at the art institutes. The percentage of women among the regular Austrian students at the technical institutes is the same as that for the student body as a whole, i.e. 20 per cent. Among the regular students at the art institutes, 42 per cent are women.

VIENNA TO HOLD INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL

THIS YEAR. It is expected that the "Eighth International Music Festival," which will run from June 2-23, will be the high mark of the 1957 Vienna Festival.

The program of musical events, which has now been almost completed, includes the following:

June 2: Opening Concert, with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra conducted by Loren Maazel, performing Mahler's First Symphony and Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps."

June 3: Guest appearance of the Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, conducted by Ernest Ansermet.

June 4: A concert by the above Swiss orchestra, with Claudio Arrau as piano soloist.

June 6: Guest appearance of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra conducted by George Szell.

June 7: Second concert by the American orchestra under George Szell. The program is expected to include Beethoven's Violin Concerto, with Wolfgang Schneiderhan as soloist, and Dvorak's "New World Symphony." The American pianist Glenn Gould will give a recital on the same evening.

June 8: A performance of Monteverdi's "Vesper" by the chorus and orchestra of the Bavarian State Radio, conducted

by Eugen Jochum. There will also be a song recital by Rita Streich.

June 11: World premiere of David's "Requiem."

June 12: Concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of the United States conductor Massimo Freccia.

June 13: Performances of works by Britten and Janacek.

June 14: Concert performance of Carl Orff's "Antigone" under the baton of Heinrich Hollreiser and probably with Christl Goltz and Hermann Uhde in the lead roles. (These artists sang in the world premiere of the work at Salzburg.)

June 15: Piano recital by Robert Casadesus.

June 16: World premiere of "Wagadus Untergang durch die Eitelkeit" by the Swiss composer Vladimir Vogel, performed by the St. Gallen Chorus under the baton of Werner Heim. On the same day, there will be a concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra under Joseph Krips, with Robert Casadesus as soloist in Mozart's C-minor piano concerto. There will also be performances by Paul Angerer's "Musica fera" and a symphony by William Walton. In the Mozart Hall, a concert by the Italian "Gruppo di musiche rare" is scheduled.

June 17 and 20: Solo recital by Nathan Milstein, who will perform all of Bach's violin sonatas.

June 18: Choral concert with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and with the chorus and soloists of the Vienna State Opera, conducted by Lovro von Matacic. The program will include the prelude and finale from Kurt Weill's opera "Die Buergschaft," Rolf Liebermann's "Streitlied," Wagner-Regen's "Genesis" (world premiere) and the Court Scene from Gottfried Einem's "Danton's Tod."

June 21: Choral concert. Paul Hindemith will conduct the Singakademie and the Vienna Symphony Orchestra in his cantata "Ite angeli veloces," based on a text by Paul Claudel, and Max Reger's "One Hundredth Psalm."

June 22: Solo recital by Yehudi Menuhin. On the same evening, an appearance by a British ensemble under the baton of Peter Stadlen in performances of Schoenberg's "Pierrot lunaire" and William Walton's "Facade."

June 23: Final concert, with Yehudi Menuhin as soloist.

STAMP TO COMMEMORATE JULIUS WAGNER-JAUREGG, AUSTRIAN NOBEL PRIZE WINNER. On March 4, Austria issued a special postage stamp in the denomination of 2.40 schillings, to commemorate the centennial of Prof. Julius Wagner-Jauregg, the Nobel prize-winning Austrian neurologist who died in 1940. Engraved by Georg Wimmer after a design of Robert Fuchs, the purple stamp measures 29.8 x 38.5 mm and depicts a portrait of Wagner-Jauregg, bearing his signature reproduced in facsimile and, below, the data 1857-1940. It was printed in 1,500,000 copies by the Austrian State Printing Office.

Wagner-Jauregg, who received the Nobel prize in 1927, is the only psychiatrist so honored. His most important discovery was the malaria therapy of progressive paralysis--a major breakthrough in the field of psychiatry which paved the way for other successful therapies.



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